NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XX.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1841. [NO. 3.

N. E. FARMER.

From Silliman's American Journal of Science.

THE HESSIAN FLY AND ITS PARASITES.

BY EDWARD C. HERRICK.

For several years past I have spent some time in the study of the habits of the Hessian fly, and of the various insects by which it is attacked. During a part of the period I enjoyed the important co-operation of my valued friend, Mr James D. Dana, now absent from the country, as one of the scientific corps of the United States South Sea Exploring Expedition. It was, and still continues to be, my intention to offer an extended paper on this subject. The investigation is not yet in every particular so complete as could be wished, but several circumstances seem to render it advisable to give at this time, a brief abstract of some portion of the results. The civil history of the insect, as well as the scientific descriptions, with many other details, are reserved for the final paper.

The Hessian fly, which has so long been conspicuous for its depredations on the wheat crops of this country, is a two-winged insect of the genus *Lasioptera* or *Cecidomyia*, (*Meig.* and *Latr.*) and was first scientifically described by the late Mr Thomas Say, (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 1817, i. 45,) who gave it the specific name of *Destructor*. The popular name was first used by Col. George Morgan, of Prospect, N. J., on the supposition that the insect was introduced into this country among the straw brought by the Hessian troops who came here in the service of Great Britain, during the war of the Revolution. This supposition has been rejected by most entomologists, chiefly perhaps, because an extensive and apparently thorough inquiry made in various parts of Europe a few years after, resulted in the uncontradicted conclusion that the insect was wholly unknown in that quarter of the world. I am not prepared to assert that this insect was introduced in the manner above supposed, but it may be shown that it is highly probable that it was unknown here before that time; that it now exists in Europe, and has probably been there for centuries.

In the *Elements d' Agriculture, par Duhamel du Monceau*, Paris, 1771, 2 tomes, 12 mo., is a statement from M. de Chateauvieux, of which the following is a translation:—"Our wheat [in the neighborhood of Geneva] has sustained the present month of May, 1755, an injury from which the grain cultivated by the new husbandry has not been exempt. We found upon it a number of small white worms, which eventually turned to a chestnut color: they fix themselves within the leaves, and gnaw the stalks. They are commonly found between the first joint and the root: the stalks on which they fasten grow no more; they become yellow and dry up. We suffered the same injury in 1732, when these insects appeared in the middle of May, and did such damage that the crops were almost annihilated." This passage was quoted by Col. Morgan, (Carey's Amer. Mus. 1787. i, 530,) in the belief that the insect described in it was the Hessian fly. The description is too imperfect to authorize a positive assertion, but there seems to be little doubt that his opinion is correct.

In 1833, Mr Dana sailed for the Mediterranean in the U. S. ship Delaware. An opportunity was thus afforded him to make personal exploration for the Hessian fly among the wheat fields of the old world; a work for which he was well prepared by his thorough acquaintance with this insect in its various stages. His examinations were rewarded with the most gratifying success, for they proved that *the Hessian fly is an inhabitant of Europe*.—On the 13th of March, 1834, and subsequently, he collected several larvæ and pupæ, from wheat plants growing in a field on the island of Minorca. From these pupæ, were evolved on the 16th of March, 1834, two individuals of an insect which his recollections, (aided by a drawing of the Hessian fly with which he was provided,) enabled him to pronounce to be the *Cecidomyia Destructor*. More of the perfect insects were evolved in the course of the month, one of which deposited eggs like those of the Hessian fly. In letters dated Mahon, April 8 and 21, 1834, Mr D. sent me five of the insects and several of the pupæ. They arrived in safety, and after a careful examination, I saw no good reason to doubt the identity of this insect with the Hessian fly. The Mahonese asserted that the insect had been there from time immemorial, and often did great damage both there and in Spain. On the 28th of April, 1834, Mr D. collected from a wheat field just without the walls of the city of Toulon, in France, several pupæ and one larva like those before obtained. On the 4th of June, 1834, he obtained similar pupæ from a wheat field near Naples. About the period of Mr Dana's investigations in the south of Europe, attention was turned to the injury caused by certain larvæ among the wheat in Hungary. It appears now to be commonly believed, that their parent insect is either our Hessian fly, or an animal very closely allied to it.

I have searched in vain for any traces of the Hessian fly in this country before the Revolution. The Rev. Jared Eliot, in his "Essays upon Field Husbandry in New England," Boston, 1760, treats of the culture of wheat, but makes no allusion to any insect having habits like those of the Hessian fly; neither does Kalm, the naturalist, who travelled in this country about 1750. I am therefore inclined to consider the common opinion of the origin of the insect quite as probable as any other which has been advanced.

In this part of our country, wheat is usually sown about the first of September. Soon after the plants are up, the Hessian fly begins to lay her eggs upon them, and continues her operations for several weeks. She deposits her eggs on the upper surface of the leaf (i. e. the *ligula*, or strap-shaped portion of the leaf) of the plant. The number on a single leaf is often twenty or thirty, and sometimes much greater. In these cases many of the larvæ must perish. The egg is about a fiftieth of an inch long, and four hundredths of an inch in diameter, cylindrical, translucent, and of a pale red color. In about four days the egg hatches; the young larva creeps down the leaf, enters the sheath, and with the head downwards, fastens upon the tender culm oor stalk, generally just above some joint. The larva appears to feed solely on the sap of the plant; it does not gnaw the stalk, and never enters it, but is gradually imbedded in it as the plant matures. Having taken its post, the larva is stationary; it gradually loses its reddish color, becomes translucent, and clouded with white spots, and when near maturity, the central part within is of a greenish hue. In about five or six weeks, (or longer if the season is cold,) the larva begins to assume a brownish tinge, and soon is of a bright chestnut color, when the insect may be said to have reached the state of pupa. It has then some resemblance to a flax-seed. The outer skin of the larva becomes the puparium of the pupa. The wheat plant is injured by the loss of sap, but principally by the pressure of the larvæ and pupæ upon the culm. A single larva will do little harm, and may even be useful by stimulating the plant to throw out side shoots; but five or six of them are sufficient seriously to check the growth of the plant, or perhaps to destroy it entirely.

During the winter the insect is in the pupa state, near the root of the wheat plant, and usually a little below the surface of the earth. In April and May we again find the Hessian fly laying eggs on the young wheat, both that which was sown in the autumn previous and the spring wheat, which is of course recently up. The larvæ from these eggs become pupæ about the middle of June.

There is no difficulty in tracing the insect as far as the state of pupa, and to this point its history is satisfactorily ascertained. Regarding the periods of the evolution of the perfect insect, there is, however, some obscurity, which numerous observations have not wholly cleared up. The difficulty results in part from the fact that in this region, a very large proportion, probably more than nine tenths, of every generation of the Hessian fly, is destroyed by parasites. A great part of the pupæ which may be collected will evolve some parasitic insect, instead of the Hessian fly. It is certain that sometimes the pupæ, which became so in June, evolve the perfect insect in October following, and that other pupæ of the same date will not evolve the perfect insect until October of the year succeeding. The following seems to me the probable history of the matter. The pupæ which became such in the autumn, evolve the perfect insect, partly during the next spring, and partly in the summer and autumn following. The pupæ, which became such in and about June, evolve the perfect insect partly during the next autumn, and partly during the year succeeding.

Parasites.—There are in this region, four principal parasites of the Hessian fly, one of which attacks the eggs and the other three the pupæ. They are all minute *Hymenoptera*.

1. The egg-parasite is a species of *Platygaster*,

Latr., and may prove to be identical with some one of the hundred species of this genus which are described. (Entom. Mag. Lond. iii. 217. Cont. Macl. Lyc. i. 81.) The insect is abundant in the autumn. I first saw it Sept. 23, 1833, in the act of depositing its eggs in the eggs of the Hessian fly. From subsequent observations it appears that four or five eggs are laid in a single egg of the Hessian fly. The latter egg hatches, and the animal advances to the pupa state as usual, but from the puparium no Hessian fly ever comes forth. This parasite forms within the puparium, a silky cocoon of a brownish color.

2. This is the chief parasite of the pupa. It is described by Mr Say, (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. i. 47,) as the *Ceraphron Destructor*. It appears to me not to belong to the genus *Ceraphron*, (Latr.) but to fall within the genus *Eurytoma*, of Illiger. It pierces the sheath of the stalk, making a hole too small to be detected by a powerful microscope, and deposits an egg in the pupa within. This is done chiefly in June. The perfect insect is evolved in the summer and autumn succeeding, eating its way through the puparium and the sheath of the leaf. An insect (of which I have seen females only,) very similar to the Eurytoma Destructor, but with mere rudiments of wings, is sometimes evolved from the pupæ of the Hessian fly. I am in doubt whether it should be considered a distinct species or only a variety. The winged individuals never throw off their wings.

3. The next parasite of the pupa is an insect of the tribe Chalcidiæ, *(Latr. in Cuv. Regne An.)* whose genus I have not determined. Its habits are like those of No. 2, but it is evolved later. Apterous females of this species are also found.

4. Another parasite of the pupa is an insect of the tribe Oxyuri, *(Latr. in Cuv.)* whose genus I have not determined. In habits it agrees with Nos. 2 and 3, but it is evolved still later in the year. All of these parasites are likewise evolved in the spring, from Hessian fly pupæ of the summer previous.

A few suggestions may be made respecting the best modes of preventing the ravages of the Hessian fly. They have all been published before, by others, but they are of such a nature that there is little probability that any of them will ever exterminate the insect. The stouter varieties of wheat ought always be chosen, and the land should be kept in good condition. If fall wheat is sown late, some of the eggs will be avoided, but risk of winter-killing the plants will be incurred. If cattle are permitted to graze the wheat fields during the fall, they will devour many of the eggs. A large number of the pupæ may be destroyed by burning the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, and then plowing and harrowing the land. This method will undoubtedly do much good. As the Hessian fly also lays its eggs, to some extent, on rye and barley, these crops should be treated in a similar manner.

New Haven, Conn.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—I have not been a subscriber for your valuable paper, till the present year, as your list will show. Thus far, I find it deeply interesting and well calculated to excite and promote a spirit of inquiry and improvement among agriculturists.

I noticed a piece in your number for March, headed "Hessian Fly—A Lady Observer." Honor and praise to the ladies! I have derived from them the far greater portion of my earthly comforts. I feel much gratified at the interest and inquiry, which the discovery of Miss Morris, respecting the Hessian fly, has elicited. The great desideratum is the discovery that the ovum, or egg, is deposited in the grains of the wheat before it is harvested; because, knowing the hiding place and fortress of the foe, we can the more surely adopt the means of his destruction. I will, therefore, give you my observations, confirmatory of those of Miss Morris.

More than twenty years ago, while I lived in Leesburg, Va., I adopted the opinion, that the Hessian fly deposited its eggs in the berry or grain of wheat, in its ripening state, and that instinct directed the deposit to the germ or bud, which was to produce the new stalk. The eggs, being deposited in that part of the germ, which adheres to the grain, are enclosed within the first two leaves that spring directly from the germ. They are not often found at the third blade, though this may occur without violation of the general principle, as they may be deposited a little deeper in the germ, or may be moved in the growth of the plant.

I was led to this opinion while walking in my garden between the rows of peas, ripening for seed. The pods had become yellow, but not dry, and opposite to every full pea in the pods, I observed a white circular space, from which the juice had exuded, and in the centre a perforation. This was done by the insect which deposits in the pea the egg that produces the pea bug. And this is the general habit of insects to deposit their ova or eggs, in some soft and moist substance, as cherries, plums, &c. The fact observed in the peas, led me at once to the opinion that the Hessian fly deposited its eggs in a similar manner in the grains of wheat in their ripening state, before they became hard.

Some time about or in the year 1820, or '21, I published an essay on the Hessian fly, setting forth my opinion, in the Port Folio, edited by Harrison Hall, Esq., Philadelphia. In that essay I recommended a trial of the following remedy, which I have used in a small way, and never found it fail. Soak the seed wheat in lime water, kept milk-warm, till the grain is swollen to the point of almost sprouting; then roll in plaster, after draining, till well coated, to prevent injury to the seedman's hand, and to promote vegetation.

I was led to this recommendation by reflecting that two agents, *heat* and *moisture*, are necessary to quicken or vivify insect's eggs. The eggs being in the grain, the warmth of the water would quicken them, and the lime would so corrode the membrane or coating of the eggs as to destroy their vitality.

Early and Late Sowing.—Wheat sown early is often destroyed by the fly in autumn, because there then remains, generally, warm weather enough to quicken the egg and bring it into the "flax-seed" state, and sometimes to the fly state, and then the mischief is done in autumn. In very late sowing, there does not, usually, follow warm weather sufficient to quicken the egg, and it remains protected in the earth till the warm weather of spring, commonly in this climate about the 10th of May, when its progress to maturity shows its ravages at every stage.

In our climate, fifteen miles north of Washington city, the safest time, to avoid both the foregoing risks, is found by experience to be from the 1st to the 10th or 15th of October. The reason of this selection of time is, that in ordinary seasons, there will remain warm weather sufficient to quicken the eggs, but not enough to advance them to an injurious state before the hard frosts commence, which will destroy them easily, after being quickened. The general rule, however, as to the time of sowing, must be regulated by the latitude of the place, so as to avoid the extremes of early and late, in reference to that latitude. And, after all, the rule and the reasons above assigned for it, will be subject to infringement and exceptions, owing to the difference of the weather in different autumnal seasons.

Cold Winters and little Snow.—Fifty years ago, before the inroads of the Hessian fly, the farmers were delighted to see their fields covered with snow during the winter, as a protection to the growing crops. Not so now. Our best wheat crops follow winters in which the snows are light, and the ground generally bare or nearly so, and hard frozen, so that little of green appears in the wheat fields, and then they are not troubled by the fly in the spring. I have observed this for thirty years. The reason, I presume, is that the eggs of the fly and other insects, in their unprotected state, are destroyed by the severe frosts; whereas, this effect is prevented when the ground is deeply covered with lasting snows.

Sincerely yours, JOHN MINES.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

THE "YELLOWS" IN THE PEACH TREE.

I have noticed occasional useful remarks on the best varieties and the culture of fruit trees in your valuable Magazine; but I have not, as yet, seen any remarks upon the disease called the *yellows*, which affects the peach tree, or reasons assigned for its prevalence. If the cause could be found out, it might lead to a cure, which would render a lasting benefit to our country. However valuable most other fruits are, none are equal to the peach in delicious flavor and healthiness, and I should therefore be pleased to see this subject carefully investigated, and the experience of some of your intelligent correspondents communicated through your pages.

And as I have, for about thirty years, occasionally had my attention drawn to this subject, I am willing to throw in my mite of experience. I am fully satisfied that the complaint exists. Some persons say that the worm at the root is the cause of the yellows. I acknowledge that any disorder that destroys the trees will cause the leaves to turn yellow, but the complaint I call the yellows will kill a whole orchard, without any visible wounds, on or before the third or fourth full crop. I think where any neighborhood abounds with peach orchards, it will be nearly impossible to keep clear of the disease.

On planting out young peach trees on the side of a peach nursery, two years after the nursery was removed, and although the ground was in other respects well suited for the growth of the peach tree, yet by the next autumn many of them were dead, and the balance so sickly that I had them all dug up, and there was no sign of the worm at the roots. From this, and other similar experiments, I think the disease may be generated by planting in or near where a nursery or orchard of

peach trees has been, or where the latter is; consequently, where a neighborhood abounds with peach trees, there is danger of its becoming overspread with disease, without greater care than is usually taken to prevent it.

I think I have seen evidences of its being in some degree contagious. Richard Cromwell the respectable and worthy peach raiser, near Baltimore, has for upwards of thirty years supplied that city with peaches of the best quality, on a large scale. Some time since, when I was walking with Mr Cromwell through his peach orchard, when the trees were hanging full of ripe fruit, he pointed out a tree that he said had the yellows, having a full crop upon it, at that time worth one dollar per peck, and to me it appeared healthy; but he observed to me, "as soon as I take the fruit from the tree, I shall dig it up, in order to prevent the disease spreading any farther, for I expect the side of the adjoining trees next to it will be affected next season." I had occasion to pass through Mr Cromwell's orchard the next fruiting time, and the sickly tree had been dug up, but, as had been predicted, parts of the four neighboring trees were evidently much affected, but only the sides next to the diseased tree, which made it the more striking and convincing of the contagion, if this is a proper term.

On another occasion, I had a favorite early purple peach, before I had a nursery, that I suspected was partially affected by the yellows, and being desirous of preserving the variety, I cut the healthiest branch I could get, and I had twelve buds inserted in healthy peach stocks, but when they had grown about three feet, they showed the disease so plainly that in order to prevent it from spreading, I pulled up all the trees and had them burnt.

From these cases, it seems to me the disease may be generated by planting old peach orchards or nurseries too soon after the removal of the old trees, and also by planting too near those already affected with the disease; and if cuttings or scions are taken from diseased trees, their product will be also diseased. I also think the yellows may be communicated to young trees by planting seeds taken from diseased peach trees.

Respectfully, your friend,

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Clairmont Nursery, March, 1841.

From the Albany Cultivator.

FLOORED AND UNFLOORED STABLES.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—Among the many valuable articles in your Cultivator, I noticed one recently headed "Stables without Floors." I have been in the habit, for a few years past, of using floored and ground stables, and have concluded that in general for cattle, stables without floors were the best; but for horses I prefer a good plank floor, and for this reason: I think that a horse can be kept more comfortably and cleaner on a floor than on the ground; and I think full as much manure can be made on a tight floor as on the ground. One argument which your correspondent uses is, that "horses' hoofs are greatly benefited by standing on the ground." Now, I do not profess to be much acquainted with horse flesh, but I think it looks reasonable that the cleaner and dryer a horse's hoofs are kept, the better they will be preserved from disease; and I am certain that they can be kept as dry on a floor as on the ground. We are now using ground and floor stables for our cattle, and I don't know but that we make as much manure on our floor as on our ground stables. But as floor stables will be used by a good many, I would recommend to all those who are about building, to have their plank sawed of an even thickness and jointed so as to make it tight. In laying down the plank, let them be laid so that the hind feet of the cattle may rest an inch or two lower than their fore feet. Let there be, at the bottom of the floor near the door sill, a trough sunk down on a level with the floor. This will serve to catch all the liquids and juices which will fall on the floor, and with a shovel, it can be put in and mixed with the heap. In this way I think full as much manure can be made as upon the ground.

With regard to spreading manure about the cattle yard, I am of the same opinion of your correspondent, that to let the cattle tread upon it, it serves to mix it with other manures; if left to lie in a heap it is apt to burn, and become useless. We have found too, upon trial, that one load of manure housed, is worth two loads which are left out to be drenched by the rains and to undergo the action of the frost. It will pay as good interest to house our manure as to house our cattle.

Yours, with respect,

L. DURAND.

POPULAR ERRORS—FARMING IN THE MOON.

The moon has given rise to abundance of superstitious observances, and from the very earliest ages has been supposed to exercise a great influence over the earth and men. Many of these superstitions have been exploded, while others still retain no inconsiderable hold on the public mind, and are pregnant sources of error. On no point is this more perceptible than in farming. That the moon can produce any perceivable influence on crops, or deserves the slightest regard in their sowing or planting, is a notion as false in philosophy as it is contrary to fact. That the waxing or waning of the moon has any influence on the growth of vegetables or their germination, is a notion belonging to the same age as astrology and witchcraft; and like these beliefs, should ere this have ceased to exist. The celebrated Arago collected from various sources all the well-authenticated facts relating to the influence of the moon on agriculture and the weather, and came to the conclusion, "that there was no reason whatever to confirm the common notion that changes of weather attended changes of the moon, or that this luminary has any perceptible effect, or is in the least worthy of notice in conducting the processes of agriculture." Some of the old superstitions or notions on this subject may, however, be worthy of notice here. Tusser says, in his "500 Points of Husbandry"—

> "Sow peas and beans in the wane of the moon;
> Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon;
> That they with the planet may rise,
> And flourish with bearing most plentiful-wise."

But though such was the general feeling, there were some enlightened and intelligent enough to perceive the absurdity of such notions, and expose these errors. Thus Weverfel, in 1748, in an Essay on Superstition, says—

"The superstitious man will not commit his seed to the earth when the *soil*, but when the *moon* requires it. He will not have his hair cut when the moon is in Leo, lest his locks should stare like a lion's mane; nor when it is in Aries, lest they should curl like a ram's horn."

I would say to the farmer, don't trouble yourself about the moon. See that your land is in fine tilth, well manured and drained; your seed fresh and free from foul matter; and when you are ready, sow, without consulting the moon or the almanac. If all is right in other respects, the moon, no matter what may be its position, will not hurt you or your crop; and if your land is but half prepared or tilled, rely on the moon as much as you please, and you have no right to expect a crop.

If you see at the present time, a man's fences buried in briars, his fields overrun with bushes and thistles, and his orchards neither trimmed nor pruned; that man may be set down as a believer in signs, one who governs his farming by the moon, and who will, in all probability, reap such a harvest, and experience such results as so irrational and unphilosophical a course indicates.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CULTIVATION.

I have often thought that Dr. Johnson's definition of the business of a schoolmaster, was particularly applicable to that of the agricultural journalist: "To recall vagrant attention," and to "stimulate sluggish indifference."

Every movement of the farmer—every step he takes, is emphatically under the broad canopy of heaven: he plows, he plants, he cultivates, under a full persuasion of the fidelity of Nature's great "Fructifier." He throws broadcast his seed into her bosom, nothing doubting the continued fulfilment of the ancient promise, that seed-time and harvest shall not cease while the earth remaineth.

It is an appropriate duty of the periodicals which the farmer reads and puts into the hands of his children, not only to keep him informed of the improvements that are continually bettering the condition of his craft, and every thing connected with his thrift—but also to raise his views from his horses and his plow, to the magnificence of nature that is around him, and from nature—as the poet says—up to nature's God; and to remind him occasionally of the fact, which his customary round of duties may lead him to forget, that his vocation, if properly followed, is among the noblest and most ennobling, pursued by man. There is a progressiveness—an onward course, in the efforts of the farmer, that render them delightful; and why should not this be continually accompanied by a corresponding improvement of the mind, and enlargement of views, that would place *his* among the most intelligent and respectable of the professions.

There is great inducement for our farming population to believe that the tendency of every thing connected with their vocation is, like every thing else in this great and wonderful republic, *upward and onward.* Let us then extend our views—let us "look aloft"—let us aim, as Sir Philip Sidney advises, at the "mid-day sun," and who can doubt but our judicious enterprise will render the result correspondent with the aim?—as advantageous to the permanent interests of the country, as it will be gratifying and beneficial to ourselves. Z. Y.

Marriage is a feast where the *grace* is sometimes better than *the dinner.*—*Lacon.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Flowers recommend the following premiums for the year 1841:

Pansies—For the best 12 varieties, a premium of $5
Best 6 varieties, " " 3
Best seedling flower, " " 2
Pæonies—For the best display of flowers, " " 5
2d best " " " " 3
Pinks—For the best display of Pinks, " " 5
Best 6 dissimilar kinds, " " 3
Best seedling, " " 2
Roses—For the best 50 different varieties " " 8
2d best 50 " " " " 5
3d best 50 " " " " 3
Best display of Chinese and tender Roses, a premium of 5
2d best do. do. 3
Carnations—For the best 24 varieties, a prem. of 5
2d best 24 do. " " 3
Best 6 flowers, of sorts, " " 3
German Asters—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 5
2d best do. do. a premium of 3
Balsams—For the best 8 different varieties, a premium of 3
2d best 8 do. do. a premium of 2
Perennials—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 3
Next best do. do. a premium of 2
Annuals—For the best display, a premium of 3
Next best do. " " 2
Dahlias—In the following order:
Premium prize: 6 dissimilar blooms, 10
Best specimen bloom, any color, 4
2d best do. do. do. 2
(Open to all cultivators.)

Division A.

(Open to all cultivators of more than two hundred plants.)
Class I. Best 24 dissimilar blooms, a prize of 6
2d best 24 do. do. " " 4
Class II. Best 12 dissimilar blooms, " " 5
2d best 12 do. do. " " 3
Class III. Best 6 dissimilar blooms, " " 4
2d best 6 do. do. " " 2

Division B.

(Open to all cultivators of more than one hundred plants.)
Class I. Best 24 dissimilar blooms, a prize of 6
2d best 24 do. do. " " 4
Class II. Best 12 dissimilar blooms, " " 5
2d best 12 do. do. " " 3
Class III. Best 6 dissimilar blooms, " " 4
2d best 6 do. do. " " 2

$150

The same rules and regulations which were voted last year, will be observed this.

The committee hope that the increased interest which has been manifested by the public to visit the Society's room, will be reciprocated on the part of the members, by as rich displays as possible; and every individual is invited to contribute.

C. M. HOVEY, *Chairman.*

Boston, June 12th, 1841.

Gross and vulgar minds will always pay a higher respect to wealth than to talent; for wealth, although it be a far less efficient source of power than talent, happens to be far more intelligible.—*Lacon.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A CONTENTED FARMER.

"*Was there ever such a person known as a contented Farmer?*"

The talented editors of the American and Commercial Advertiser, in their report of Thursday, asked the question which I have placed at the head of this article. I answer yes, there have been, and there are thousands of contented farmers. Roll back the pages of ancient history. Let us for a moment go back to mighty Rome, where Agriculture was held in the highest estimation, and where such men as Scipio practiced and praised its pursuits. Here, too, we see the great and glorious Cincinnatus guiding a plow, and refusing the brilliant offer of a crown—the crown of the mistress of the world. Was not the farmer Cincinnatus happy, when he gave up or rather refused the grandeur of a throne, and all the pomp, the pride and pageantry of royalty, for the peace and quiet of his domestic birth? To him the open field, waving with the golden grain, the shady woodland, and the great church of Nature, were more attracting than the splendor of Rome, "Niobe of Nations." Far dearer to him was the humble cottage of his childhood, than the grand and gaudy palace of the Cæsars. He was contented, and what cared he for the renown of the proudest potentates that ever swayed the sceptre, or the mightiest heroes that ever baptized the world in blood. The great book of nature was open before him; and the morning hymns of the feathered choir had more charms for him than music in the brilliant halls in the city of the Cæsars. In the beautiful flower that bloomed at his door, he saw an emblem of mortality—in its fragrance and beauty he fancied the virtues of the human character, and in its fragile nature he saw an emblem of the mortality of man.

I then ask the question, was not such a farmer contented, when for his farm he refused all the grandeur and glory, all the pomp and splendor of Roman power? Happy in his humble home, he despised the crimson robes of royalty, and the deceitful adulation of cringing courtiers. Cincinnatus was emphatically a contented man.

There are a few illiterate farmers who are always unhappy and dissatisfied with their lot; but the great mass are contented and happy. And the farmer should be the most contented of mortals, because he has the greatest reason and the greatest cause to be so. In the first place, the farmer is the most independent of all men, for he is dependent on none but God. He sees the rain descend upon his green fields, and lifts his heart in gratitude to that sublime Being who guides and governs the universe. He can produce all he needs; his house is a pattern of neatness, and his daughters models of innocence and virtue. They know not the hollow-heartedness—the coquetry and frivolity of the city. Like the poet Moore's charming girl,

"They blush when you praise them,
And weep when you blame them."

Seated around the homestead hearth upon a winter's evening, who is so happy as the farmer?

"The children a group, cluster round,
All smiling through roses of health;
Ah where can those riches be found,
Surpassing the husbandman's wealth?
And oh, if there's gratitude due
From all to the Father of love,
How oft should the farmer renew
His thanks for those gifts from above!"

The farmer's family is a family of health. They show not the delicacy and disease which harrass the pampered sons of the city. True, they have not the refinement, the knowledge and luxury, which are common in the city; but at the same time they have not the acuteness of sorrow and suffering they bring with them. Industry is the watchword of the farmer's family.

"For love of wealth some get ensnared
In speculation's toils,
And others when disasters come
Are scrabbling for the "spoils;"
Still does the prudent farmer pay
To industry his vow,
Nor heeds the struggle nor the strife,
But steady guides his plow."

I have tasted the luxuries of the city and the country. I have stood in the halls of grandeur and wealth, surrounded by pomp and pride; I have knelt at the feet of the proud, haughty, and beautiful lady seated in the splendid ottoman, and I have talked love to the simple, but sincere and beautiful girl of the cottage: but where did I find most contentment, most happiness? Not in the lordly halls of wealth—for pomp and grandeur always carry with them, like the rose, a thorn; while the modest lily carries nothing but its loveliness and charms.

I love the city best, because it is my nature to wish to move amid congregated men. I love the human race, whether they shine in the gay and gaudy saloon, or move in the silent fields. But I do firmly believe, that the farmers of our country are the happiest and most contented men on earth. I believe their wives and daughters to be the patterns of neatness, industry and virtue. In ancient Rome the farmer was considered the most respectable of all professions, inasmuch as his was the groundwork of all, and from him they derived their sustenance. There are many weak-minded persons who, because wealth has raised them above the necessity of following a profession, affect to despise the farmer—affect to look down upon him with contempt. Why? Because he labors in the field to feed such fellows as these. It is always a mark of ignorance in a man to despise honest industry and judge a man's character by his profession. It is not the business that ennobles the man, but the man that ennobles the business.

MILFORD BARD.

The following is from a very interesting address delivered before the Boston Natural History Society, May 5, by J. E. Teschemacher:

"I hope yet to see the time when every member of the Legislature of this State, shall see his own district fully represented in the halls of this Society, by specimens of its geology, its mineralogy, its polished marbles, its soils, timber, and all the products of its earth and waters; that the American, as well as the foreigner, thirsting for a knowledge of the works and operations of nature in this rich and beautiful country, may find here such indications to guide him in his researches and facilitate him in his inquiries.

"Our Commonwealth so liberal, I had nearly said lavish, in its appropriations for the education of its youth, will no doubt soon feel it a duty of equal if not of superior importance, to instill a taste for such healthy, useful and innocent studies into those minds in a more adult state, of which it has been so careful during their infancy.

"Surely no employment for leisure hours can be

more interesting, more universally attainable in every station, than the study of the various branches of natural history. Offer to the youth a pure fountain at which he can imbibe a taste for these pursuits, and you give him friends, companions, which, in the crowded city, in the forest or in the wilderness, can never desert him. Let him wander over the universe in commercial pursuits; let him follow any profession, any manufacture; let him assume the character of the hardy pioneer in the almost unbounded West, he will carry that in his mind which will keep alive the flame of gratitude to his beloved Commonwealth, and which will not suffer him to rest until he shall have communicated to her kindred spirits, to her halls of science, the natural productions of the countries he visits or explores, or in which he dwells. The warmth with which the communications from Ohio, recently published in our journals, have been received by us, is a sufficient proof of the feeling with which the recept of such productions would be reciprocated here."

THE COW "BLOSSOM."

We wrote, some days since, and published, an article on the relative merits of three cows—one owned by Mr Canby, near Wilmington; another by Mr Gowen, near Philadelphia; and the third by Mr Morris, near West Chester; and the republication of that article reminds us that we did injustice to Bessy, Mr Canby's animal, by omitting to state all the circumstances attending her yield of milk and butter. We tried in vain to obtain those particulars which, if needed, would have added to her fame. But we must wait until the next treat; and although one humble cow be the theme of remark, and we no Brahmin to do her reverence, yet do we think a good milch cow and her abundant yield of milk, are more legitimate themes of commendation than a little runt of a horse, whose whole well doing consists in the ability to raise an extraordinary quantity of dust for about twenty rods, by a most ungraceful use of his feet, misnamed trotting.

After the above was written, we received the following polite reply to a note which we addressed to Mr Canby, sen. We thank our friend for his kind attention. It will be seen that while the good animal has given an abundance of milk, the "blossom" has not been without fruit.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Dear Sir—My father has just shown me your letter, requesting an account of my Durham cow Blossom, her milking, &c. Below is the statement for one week, by which you will perceive she exceeds last year's trial, both in milk and butter, particularly the latter; as during the trial last year, the weather was much warmer than this, and as we have, for want of a spring house, to keep our milk in a cellar, every one conversant with the business will know it cannot yield as much in hot weather. Indeed, I have not a doubt, that with a good spring house, she would have made 19 or 20 pounds of butter this season.

Last year, one month from calving, Blossom gave for the week 247 1-2 quarts, being over 35 quarts per day, which made 13 1-4 pounds of well worked butter. This summer, near two months after calving, she gave, in one week, 253 1-2 qts., being over 36 quarts per day, which yielded 17 1-4 pounds of superior butter, which was well worked before weighing: the milk, also, was never measured until after the froth settled.

It may be as well to state, that there was not the slightest change made in Blossom's keep during the trial: she run in the pasture with the other cows, and was fed precisely as she had been before, and will be all the season. She had her first calf in April, 1838, and her sixth on the 12th of last April, (having twins twice,) and during that time we have never been able to get her dry, as she has always given from 12 to 16 quarts per day up to calving.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL CANBY.

Woodside, June 29, 1841.

Blossom's Yield of Milk for One Week.

1841.	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	Total.
June 2d,	13 1-2 qts.	12 qts.	10 1-2 qts.	36 qts.
3d,	13 1-2	12	11	36½
4th,	13 1-2	12 1-2	10 1-2	36½
5th,	13 1-2	12	11	36½
6th,	13 1-2	12	10 1-2	36
7th,	13 1-2	12	10 1-2	36
8th,	13 1-2	12	10 1-2	36
		Total,		253½

Being on an average over 36 quarts per day.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the mode of Culture adopted in raising a Crop of Turnips with Liquid Manure.

After the separation from the ground of the white crop which generally precedes fallow, it is the first of the preparatory measures towards another crop to give this a furrow about the end of autumn. This is too commonly done in a careless manner, as being unworthy the care bestowed where the seed has to be sown without any spring plowing, and almost always with too shallow a furrow. This is done under a notion that by leaving the roots of those grasses and weeds, with which the field may be infested, near the surface, the winter frost will destroy them. This notion is erroneous, for frost does not destroy these roots; their natural position in the soil is near the surface, and the frost often penetrates much deeper without doing them any injury. They can be destroyed in the ground only by burying them out of that connexion with the air which is necessary to their existence. This may partly be effected by plowing deep, late in the fall, which also deepens the staple of the soil and brings the under soil into contact with the air and the winter frost, by which it is ameliorated.

The field in which the turnips were raised was, in conformity with the above remarks, plowed deep. It laid in this state throughout the winter, and was harrowed in March, previous to the commencement of applying the urine. The barrel employed contained half a ton. Behind the barrel was a box crossways for the equal distribution of the urine, which covered a space six feet broad. Each barrel served in length fortyeight yards, which, at two broad, made sixty per Scotch acre, or thirty tons per acre of manure. The sources from which the liquid was drained afforded only five barrels per day; consequently considerable time was occupied in going over six and a half acres. During the time, the field received a plowing in the first week of May; then part of the field was irrigated before plowing, and part after. It was drilled at 30 inches, and sown with red-top yellow turnips. A few days elapsed after drilling, for this reason: in a new made drill, that part of it which receives the seed is formed of the sun-baken particles of soil from the surface forced into the centre from either side, which, if allowed to lie for a day or two, imbibes from the surrounding soil the moisture, and makes a better receptacle for the seed. One road in the middle of the field was manured from the cow-house at the rate of 28 tons per acre, to afford a trial of the value of the urine. They came up with a most beautiful uniformity after the urine, not one inch of the drill weaklier than another; that after the dung was in tufts, arising from the difficulty of each part getting a fair proportion in quantity and quality of dung in the beginning of December. The day before the show, equal portions were taken up and weighed, but there was no difference in weight, which was at the rate of 36 tons per acre. Those from the urine were more uniform in size than those from the dung; which characteristic they had kept from the time of their coming up to their gathering.

The result of the trial justifies an opinion, already entertained by the writer of this, that the urine has not as a manure, been held in that estimation that it ought to have been. When cattle are much on green food, it forms one fourth of the whole manure, as in the case above cited, where it was equal to this portion; the dung otherwise being 7 tons. From the fact ascertained by the above experiment, that its effects are not destroyed by early application, it can be laid regularly on as made; or should the field on which it is to be laid not be ready it can be stored by having it absorbed in dry earth, and then carted to the field—*Louisville Journal.*

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

ON DESTROYING RATS.

Sir—The following is a reply to your correspondent's inquiry as to the best mode of destroying rats. Should he find either of these methods successful, he will oblige by a reply through your paper.

1st—Corks, cut as thin as sixpences, roasted or stewed in grease, and placed in their tracks:
or—Dried sponge in small pieces, fried or dipped in honey, with a little oil of rhodium:
or—Bird lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their fur, and cause their departure.

If a live rat be caught, and well rubbed or brushed over with tar and train oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

Poisoning is a very dangerous and objectionable mode. If any of your chemical readers could suggest any very pungent smell, procurable from substances resembling garlic or asafœtida, this might be of great use, as this animal has an extraordinary fineness or susceptibility of scent: witness its extreme predilection for oil of rhodium, &c. I consider your correspondent's query a very important one, and it is surprising that the attention of farmers and others concerned in the removal of these vermin, has in this age of discovery been so little drawn to the subject.

A Constant Subscriber.

None are so seldom found alone, and so soon tired of their own company, as those coxcombs who are on the best terms with themselves.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1841.

HOEING, WEEDING, &c.

All the crops should be kept free from weeds. Our plants are impeded in growth by these intruders upon the cultivated lands; and when we permit the weeds to ripen, they sow the seed of a future crop that will call for much labor for its extermination, or which will be vastly injurious to our grain crops. At this time, if the weather be good, you will find it hard to hang up the scythe and take the hoe; but it is better to let your low-land grasses stand uncut for a few days, than to let the weeds get possession of your tilled lands, or to leave your corn and roots with the earth unstirred around and among them. It is customary to finish hoeing our corn and such other crops as we can work amongst without breaking the tops, too early in the season. There must be benefit in stirring the earth until our corn is filling out. One more hoeing than custom gives, would be serviceable; but by hoeing we do not mean *earthing up*—that would be injurious after the brace roots have fixed their hold—but we mean merely stirring the surface, and giving to air and light the freest possible access to the roots. When we say there *must be benefit*, we are expressing a firm belief, though we never made so accurate an experiment as to render it impossible that we may be mistaken. This point, that is, whether it would not be profitable to hoe the corn about the first of August, may be of some practical importance, and we hope that some of our friends will make experiments by which it may be determined. But should they undertake it, we must request them to do it when the sun is hot and when the corn is dry and tough. At other times the leaves and stalks would be liable to be broken.

Should the corn stand erect, the horse will pass through it without doing much harm, provided you use a very short whiffletree, which may be done, if you use stiff leather traces or tugs.—Potatoes should not be disturbed after the vines have fallen. The tops of such roots as grow mostly under ground should be treated very gently, such as the carrot, parsnip and the like; but the turnip tribes seem to thrive quite as well when kicked about and subjected to harsh treatment, as when gently used. Is it or is it not true, that high winds and hard brushings benefit all plants of which the roots may be moved by the swaying of the top—as turnips, corn, and some others? Does the starting of the roots cause the roots to strengthen their fibres and become more vigorous? And is it true, that all straining or breaking of the tops of potatoes, carrots and other plants where the root is not moved by the moving of the top, is injurious? These are questions which we put in hopes that observations will be made in view to answering them. As we go back to the past, memory finds that in several years when our corn crop has been largest, the summer winds have once or twice laid the corn nearly prostrate. Is there any connection between this racking—this exercising of the corn—and the amount of the crop? Should these questions be satisfactorily settled in the affirmative, we should find here a reason for not hilling the corn. We might get also some useful rules to guide us in our treatment of the various crops.

Our minds are as different as our faces; we are all travelling to one destination—happiness; but none are going by the same road.—*Lacon.*

TURNIPS

The present month and the early part of the next, is the time for sowing the English or flat turnip. On all spots of ground that have been well manured the present season, and from which the crop has been removed, also, on all spots where other kinds of seeds have failed, the turnips should be put. The pea ground and other spots in the garden, should be appropriated to them.—In the fields too, where the corn, the beans or the vines are too thin, scatter the turnip seeds. This root, cultivated in this way, costs but little, and it is acceptable and useful to the stock in the early part of the winter.

On those farms where the hay crop is short, we would advise to the sowing of turnips as extensively as the manure heap will allow. Break up any piece of sward land that is not dry, roll and harrow well; furrow or mark out in drills 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart; put manure in the furrows; cover it slightly with dirt; then sow on the seed with the hand and cover it with either a hoe or rake. Let the plants come up thick, and afterwards you must thin out and weed them well. Let them stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Thus cultivated they usually yield well. Fresh or unfermented manure is quite as good as that which is rotted down fine; the crop on the fine manure will look the best until the latter part of September, when the turnips on the unfermented dung will make the most rapid progress, and at harvest time these will be the largest.

Where winter food for the stock is likely to be short, dry and save the vines of both beans and peas, for the cattle are very fond of both.

Farmers are often advised to sow turnips among their corn. Fifty or an hundred bushels to the acre may thus be obtained in many instances with very little labor. Some tell us that the turnips do not injure the corn. The correctness of this opinion may well be doubted. Where the corn is large and thick, it will require all the nourishment which the land can furnish. If the corn be thin upon the ground, there may be profit in putting in the turnips. As far, however, as our observations give us any opinion upon the subject, it is, that *turnips* are injurious to *corn*—more injurious to this crop than to any other; and we doubt whether it is, *as a general rule*, good husbandry to admit the turnips among the corn, or to plant corn upon land that bore turnips the preceding year.

BRITISH CORN LAWS.

It is known to most of our readers, we suppose, that in England the duties on foreign or imported grain vary inversely with the price of grain. That is, when grain is scarce and high, the duties are low; when bread stuffs are abundant and cheap, the duties are high. Such duties, of course, give to the British agriculturists the exclusive possession of their market, excepting in times of scarcity. When the crops in England are good, we can send them no flour and corn, because the laws there then impose a duty on what we send, *so high*, that we cannot pay it without loss on the shipment. We can never enter their market until what they have produced is nearly consumed. This regulation, by keeping up the price of grain, is of course deemed by a large portion of the farmers of England, of vital importance to their interests. But other classes there, see that the laws require them to pay more for bread than would be necessary if foreign grain were admitted free of duty, or under a low but fixed duty. And the question has been raised there whether the *corn laws* shall be repealed. The nation is highly excited upon the question. Parliament has been dissolved; a new election is taking place, and this question of the corn laws is one of the most important involved in the contest. As far as the returns of the election have reached us, the conservative party, which is in favor of retaining the present corn laws, has gained. We see no reason to expect the triumph of the liberals, though for this we have been hoping. As an American citizen we have hoped that a market for our grain would be opened in England, so that we might be able to pay off our annual dues to that country, in articles produced on our soil. And for a further reason we have hoped it. The general dispositions of the liberal party are more friendly to our country, than those of the conservatives, and the chances for settling the questions in dispute between us without resort to arms, are greater when the liberals are in the ascendency, than when the conservatives hold the reins of government.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

The accounts by the last arrival indicate that the crops in England may fall slightly below the average. The newspapers of the city sum up the matter in an expression like the following: "The English crops are represented as exhibiting a most luxuriant appearance." But in turning over our files of the Mark Lane Express, and looking particularly at the last returns from the various parts of the Island, we infer that the grain crops can hardly reach an average.

BLACK SQUASH BUG.

When walking over the grounds of a gentleman in this vicinity, who raises, very extensively, vegetables for our market, we noticed an old shingle lying upon the ground near the roots of the vines, in each hill of squashes. The gentleman stated that all the black bugs would pass the night under the shingles, and that in the morning they can be easily destroyed.

Erratum. In "Evelyn's" tale, on the first page of our last No., the sentence commencing in the 28th line from the bottom of the first column, should read thus: "It might reasonably be supposed that the very business and profession of an agriculturist would tend to incline him to quietude and a distaste for combativeness," &c.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 10.

From S. Downer—fine specimens of the Downer Cherry, taken from the original tree.

From George Walsh, Charlestown—a Cherry called the Black French.

From Messrs Winship—fruit of the Black Mulberry.

From Wm. Hawkes, Lynn—Methven Castle Strawberries.

From J. F. Allen, Salem—a branch bearing eleven Peaches, all very large and of splendid appearance. Of their *taste*, the committee did not have the pleasure to judge.

Saturday, July 17.

From Col. Bigelow, Medford—a basket of Yellow Thimbleberries.

From Mr Mackintosh—Franconia Raspberries and Red and White Antwerp Currants.

From S. Pond—Franconia and White Antwerp Raspberries, and Elton Cherries.

From Hovey & Co.—Franconia Raspberries.

From George Walsh—fine specimens of a Black Cherry called the Black French, probably a Bigarreau.

From John Hovey—fine White Dutch Currants and English Gooseberries; also, very large fruit of the Black Mulberry.

From Messrs Winship—fruit of the Black Mulberry.

From Dr. Z. B. Adams, Boston—specimens of a beautiful looking Cherry, name unknown to the committee.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

Reputable. To wear the old coat and pay one's honest debts.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending July 18.

July, 1841.		5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	12	51	75	68	N. W.
Tuesday,	13	56	80	76	N. W.
Wednesday,	14	65	89	73	S.
Thursday,	15	70	89	81	S. W.
Friday,	16	78	83	64	N. W.
Saturday,	17	57	74	64	E.
Sunday,	18	58	80	72	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, July 19, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 330 Beef Cattle, 40 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep and 170 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold. 115 Beef Cattle were from New York. 130 are expected next week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We again reduce our quotations to correspond to sales. First quality, $5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, $5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, $4 00 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves.—Dull. We noticed sales at $15, $18, $23, $28, $32 and $35.

Sheep.—Sales of lots, $1 50, $1 62, $1 88, $2 00, $2 25, $2 31, $2 50, and $2 75.

Swine.—A small lot of pigs 5 1-2 and 6 1-2, and a lot mostly barrows at 6. Old hogs from 4 to 5 1-4. At retail from 4 1-2 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover—Northern, 13c. —Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, $1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 25—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none —Round Yellow 68—Southern Flat Yellow 66—White 64.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 44 to 46—Northern 46 to 50.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 20—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held July 3d, 1841,—

Voted, That the Report of Premiums by the Fruit Committee for 1841, be so far amended, as to award five dollars to Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, for the best native Grapes, (Isabella.)

July 3. Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, *Rec. Sec.*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of TUTTLE, DENNETT & CHISHOLM is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands, to present them for settlement to Hugh H. Tuttle, who is authorized to settle the same.

HUGH H. TUTTLE,
CHARLES B DENNETT,
JOHN B. CHISHOLM.

Boston, July 15th, 1841.

Tuttle & Dennett will continue the PRINTING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at the old stand, No. 17 School street, where they will be pleased to execute any orders from their former friends, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public.

FOR SALE

Two pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30.

PATENT BRASS SYRINGE—WHALE OIL SOAP

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Syringe for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildow on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.

This Syringe may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the Whale Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted by water, at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Syringe. The Soap is in kegs containing 28 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 14

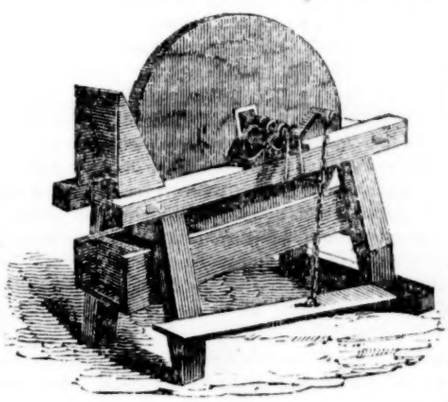
DAHLIA POLES.

500 dozens of Dahlia and Bean Poles. Also, 2000 feet of Ladders, 16 to 40 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, Jr., Maine wharf, Broad st. near the bottom of Summer st. 6w June 2

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf—a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to EDWARD TITCOMB, Jr., Newburyport. May 5

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

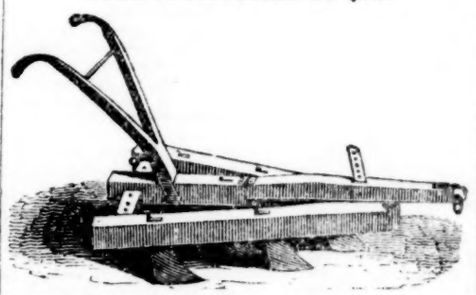
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

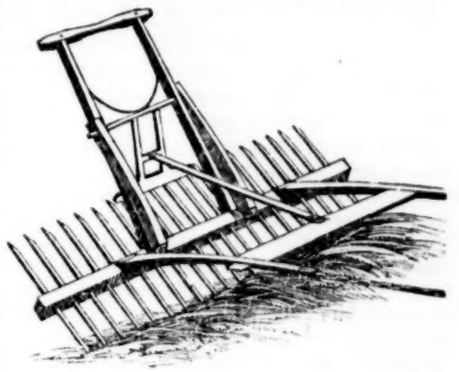
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT $3 50.



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price $3,50. JOS. BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by June 9. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS,

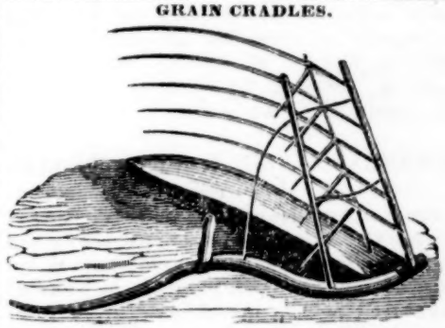
For sale by Joseph Breck & Co. at the New England Farmer Office, *No. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the Southern and Western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day, when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradleing, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street,

500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.

July 14. JOS. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAIR OF GOOD ANECDOTES.

We cannot take upon ourselves to say that the following anecdotes are entirely new, but we consider them exceedingly good :—*London paper.*

A meeting in connection with the Bible Society, was recently held in Paris, at which a gentleman appeared who had been sent over from England by the committee of the Bible Society in London.—This representative had been chosen, we understand, for his superior knowledge of the French language. In his turn he addressed the Parisian assembly with great fire and energy; but when he expected to see them beaming with enthusiasm or melted into tears, he observed a smile on every face, and heard from every quarter the sound of suppressed laughter. This occurred so often that there was no mistaking it for any casual effect, and the gentleman was, no doubt, mightily astonished at such a display from people so well bred as the French are generally allowed to be. When he had finished his oration, he asked a friend what could possibly have created so much laughter while he was speaking. He found to his utter dismay, that in his eagerness to impress upon the assembly the necessity of taking *the water of life* (the scriptures) to the poor heathens, he had unconsciously been expatiating with all might on the virtues of brandy, *(eau de vie.)* exhorting the multitude to induce them to send brandy to those who were athirst, and telling them that thousands of their fellow-creatures were perishing for the lack of brandy!

A French divine, preaching in England, fell into a mistake almost as amusing as the above. As the English clergy are accustomed to call those of their communion their *flock*, the French designate all who assemble under their ministry their *sheep.* The French divine alluded to, harranguing his hearers in English, but forgetting that we have in our language two translations for mutton, one signifying the dead and the other the living animal, continually addressed his congregation, much to their surprise, as his *dear muttons!*

DESPERATE REMEDY FOR A DESPERATE DISEASE.

They tell a good story of old Dr. Rand. He was called to visit a hypocondriac patient who fancied she had swallowed a mouse. On entering the room, the lady exclaimed, "Dear doctor! I am so glad to see you—I am in such distress—such pain! Oh, doctor, I've swallowed a mouse!" "Swallowed—nonsense," replied the doctor, in his mild and pleasant manner. "Oh, no! doctor!" said the patient, "it is not nonsense—it is a mouse—a live mouse—he ran down my throat when I was asleep, with my mouth open, and I feel him now, creeping about my stomach, and trying to gnaw out. Oh! doctor, do prescribe something quick, or I shall die." "Prescribe," said the doctor, "yes, I'll prescribe something that will cure you in a minute." "What is it, doctor? what is it? I'll take any thing you order." "Well, then, my dear madam, swallow a cat—if that do n't cure you, nothing will." It was effectual.

Shockingly desperate.—A disappointed swain in New York the other day, threatened to "drown himself or perish in the attempt."

The following story by Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is really laughter-moving: Parson Paton himself could 'nt hear it and preserve his gravity:

"It 's a good sign in a dog when his face grows like his master's. It 's a proof he 's aye glowerin' up in his master's een, to discover what he 's thinking on, and then without the word or wave o' command, to be aff to execute the wull o' his silent thocht, whether it be to wear sheep, or run down deer. Hector got sae like me, afore he deed, that I remember when I was owre lazy to gang to the kirk, I used to send him to take my place in the pew; and the minister kent nae difference. Indeed he ance asked me, next day, what I thocht o' the sermon: for he saw me wonderfu' attentive among a rather sleepy congregation. Hector and me gied ane anither sic a look! and I was feared Mr Paton (the parson) would hae observed it; but he was a simple, primitiv, unsuspectin' auld man—a very Nathaniel without guile; and he jealoused neathink, tho' both Hector and me was like to split; and the dog, after laughin' in his sleeve for mair than a hundred yards, could stand it no longer, but was obliged to loup awa owre a hedge into a potato field, pretending to have scented partridges."

REMEDY FOR A LIGHTNING SHOCK.

As this is the season when all are more or less liable to experience a shock from nature's battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person struck down by lightning, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be laid immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it does not rain upon him, water should be thrown on freely, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury. Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystanders, would have preserved it.

We find the following in the Philadelphia Ledger. It is a forcible temperance discourse, brief as it is:

"Why don't you come after cold victuals, as usual," said a lady to a boy who had for a long time been a daily visitor for that species of charity. "Father has joined the Temperance Society, and we have warm victuals now," was the reply.

NEW YORK POUDRETTE COMPANY.

This company has been in operation nearly four years.

Present price of shares one hundred and five dollars; and each share is entitled to fifty bushels of Poudrette every six months, which is equal to fifty city cart loads of stable manure for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Orders received now can be filled immediately.

To ensure a supply for early spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a fall Dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet spring like the present; or

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A phamplet will be sent to any person who desires one.

Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each, but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months.

D. K. MINOR, *Agent,*
120 Nassau street (up stairs.)

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over $50 000.

New York, May 10th, 1841. 6w j17

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda,
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion for his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he is politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. K. Bayley,
J. B. Read,	L. Maynard,
James F. Fullham,	Isaac Foster,
Wm. P. Loring,	Artemas White,
Joseph C. Pray.	Brown & Sevrence.

Boston, April 28.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.